

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

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"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."—Washington.

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The Oaths and Principles of the Know-Nothing.

Under this head, the Washington Union republishes, (it says,) from the Cincinnati Enquirer, an abstract of the oaths and principles of the order commonly called "Know-Nothing," and recalls the attention of its readers to the "startling developments" contained in that abstract, and adds:

"The utter falsity of the assertion so frequently and unblushingly put forth by a very large number of the Know-Nothing organs, that the order waged no war against men for their religious belief, will be perceived by a glance at the oath which is taken by candidates for the second degree."

We have first of all to remark, that the Washington Union is as entirely ignorant of the oaths taken by the order of Know-Nothing, as it is of the principles which govern the inhabitants of the moon. We remember perfectly well, that something like the abstract now republished in the Union, made its appearance in the Pennsylvania last October.

But neither the publication of the abstract in the Cincinnati Enquirer, nor in the Pennsylvania, nor in the Union, affords any proof of the genuineness of the matters therein contained.

But, even upon the hypothesis that the abstract contains a true copy of the oaths and other proceedings of the order, is it not perfectly ridiculous to talk about the "startling developments" it contains, and equally false to represent that the abstract of oaths and principles furnishes the slightest proof that "the order wages war against men on account of their religious beliefs?"

In order to decide these questions intelligently, we will here copy from the Union the form of the oath which it is alleged is administered to the candidates for the second degree, to wit:

"And I further promise and swear that I will always conform to the will of the majority of the members of this order in the selection of candidates to fill every office of honor, profit, or trust, within the gift of the people; provided such candidates shall have been born of American parents, on American soil, and shall have been educated in American institutions; and that I will use all the influence I may possess, to elect all such candidates whom I may know to be opposed to all foreign influence, Popery, Jesuitism, and Catholicism, without any hesitation on my part whatever."

What "startling developments" is found in the above extract? Why, if true, it is simply an obligation to conform to the Democratic doctrine, recognised by all political conventions, that the will of a majority shall govern in the selection of candidates, to which is superadded a proviso, that such candidates shall be native-born citizens, educated under American institutions, and shall be opposed to foreign influence, Popery, Jesuitism, and Catholicism! What American-born citizen is "startled" by the conditions of the above obligation? None.

Is there one American-born citizen so base, so low, so lost to patriotism, so unmindful of the teachings of Washington and Jefferson, that he would hesitate for one instant to promise or to swear, that he would vote for those candidates only, who are opposed to foreign influence, foreign Popery, foreign Jesuitism, or foreign Catholicism? Listen to the warnings of the fathers of our republic:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."—Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—that there were an ocean of fire between this and the Old World."—Jefferson.

Will our countrymen follow the joint advice of the "Father of his Country," and of the "Father of Democracy," or will they blindly follow the deceitful invitations of modern demagogues?

Is the last farewell advice of him, "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," of less import—of less value, of less consideration, than the reasonable invocations of "higher law" hypocrites? Are the warnings of the great apostle of Democracy,—of the sage of Monticello,—of the philosophic Jefferson, to be set at naught, disregarded, and superseded by the twaddle of pensioned hirelings and amateur pimps? Let native-born Americans answer.

But how, or where does the Union discover evidence, that our order "wages war upon men for their religious beliefs?"

Why, forsooth, the American party will sustain candidates who are "opposed to foreign influence, Popery, Jesuitism, and Catholicism." Well, be it so. The right of suffrage is an individual and personal right, to be exercised freely by the voter, according to his own pleasure. If he casts his ballot for A, does he therefore "wage war" upon B? If a Methodist casts his vote for a Methodist, does he "wage war" upon Presbyterians? If a Protestant resolves or chooses never to vote for a Catholic, does he therefore "wage war" upon

Catholics? He denies the Catholic no right, by refusing him his vote. The ballot is the property and right of the voter, until cast for the candidate.

Let no man say, for it is variance with truth, that the American party "wages war against men for their religious beliefs," when no right is denied them, no wrong done them, no injury inflicted upon them. No man has a right, or claim, or pretence of right or claim, to the suffrage of another. No man has a right to claim, or any pretence of right or claim, to any office or appointment, until the same is conferred upon him, by the appointing power.

Our fathers fought for the right of FREE SUFFRAGE, and their sons will follow the example of their fathers, if denied the privilege of exercising that right, with entire and perfect freedom.

And now as we will not be behind our neighbors in acts of courtesy, and reciprocity, we submit for the examination and consideration of our readers, and the public, the authentic form of the oath, taken by the members of the secret order of Jesuits, instituted by Ignatius Loyola, which order has thousands of its members in the United States, who form part and parcel of the Pierce, Forney, Seward, and Greeley party, and who are in full communion with these leaders of the allied forces, banded together to "crush out" Americanism, and to introduce the reign of foreign priestcraft, and domestic demagoguism, in this land of liberty and law.

Here it is:

"I, A. B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael, the Arch Angel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy apostles St. Peter, and St. Paul, and the saints and sacred hosts of Heaven, and you my ghostly father, do declare with my heart, without mental reservation, that—(Pope Gregory, or the present incumbent)—is Christ's Vicar, and is the true and only head of the Universal Church throughout the world; by that virtue of the keys and of binding and loosing given to his Holiness by Jesus Christ he hath power to depose heretical Kings, Princes, States, Commonwealths and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed; therefore, to the utmost of my power I will defend this doctrine, and his Holiness' rights and customs, against all usurpers, and all heretical or Protestant authority, whatsoever, especially against the new pretended authority and Church of England, and all adherents, in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the Sacred Mother Church of Rome."

"I do denounce and damn King, Prince or State named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and other Protestants to be damnable—and those to be damned who do not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legally or otherwise."

"I do further promise and declare, that notwithstanding I am disposed to assume any religious heretical for the propagation of the mother church interests, to keep secret and private all her secret counsels as they intrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing, or otherwise, any matter or circumstance whatsoever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me by you my ghostly father, or by any of his covenant."

"All of which, I, A. B., do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed sacrament of my part and lot, to receive, to perform, and on my part and lot, to keep inviolable, and do call the heavenly and glorious ghost to witness my real intentions to keep my oath. In witness whereof, I take this holy and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal, in the face of this holy covenant."

Such is the oath, and such are the principles of the "order of Jesuits," all of whom are foreigners, and not one of whom has (as we are informed) ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States! And these men, with their adherents, supporters, and abettors, form a large and powerful secret party, under the influence and control of Pope Pius, sworn to his bidding, and pledged to aid him in overthrowing "heretical States, Commonwealths, and Governments!" But the Washington Union has no anathemas for this secret order!

We appeal to all right-minded American citizens, and ask if it be not time, high time, that the patriotic portion of all political parties unite together to thwart the machinations of foreign Jesuitism and American demagoguism? The "American party" has been formed for this double purpose, and by all fair and honorable means, in secret councils and in open contest, we mean to wage an uncompromising war upon both these elements, nor falter in our course till victory perches upon our standard, or an overwhelming defeat shall render us "hors de combat."

The Richmond Enquirer is evidently alarmed at the present prospects of its party, and is seeking to arouse the "old line Whigs," and induce them to maintain their organization, and present candidates for State officers at the next election. It copies into its columns an article published in the Alexandria Gazette, signed "London," strongly urging the Whigs not to lay aside their identity, and thinks it "certain that a large and respectable portion of the old line Whigs will resist an inglorious and discreditable fusion with a secret political organization." No doubt the Enquirer is influenced by very disinterested motives, "in thus exciting the pride of the old line Whigs. Wonder if the Enquirer doesn't think its candidates would be rather more certain of success, if the Whigs and "Americans" should each run a ticket? Of course the Whigs will fall into the scheme of the Enquirer, and help elect Mr. Wise! They have, at least, a perfect right to do it, if they choose; but will they choose to do it?

Selden, Withers & Co.

The publication of the condition of this company, continues to excite much interest. It is stated by the Globe that the schedule of assets, contains a good many errors, generally showing a heavier indebtedness on the part of individuals, than is really the case. It appears too that public functionaries have been depositing United States money with the firm, in violation of the Sub-Treasury law. The Globe of yesterday says:

"We learn that Selden, Withers, & Co. are securities on the official bond of the United States Navy Agent of this city—keep the money of the United States for him; that they owe the United States, through him, about \$40,000; and that they have taken part of the assets on their schedule, and part which is not on it, (for instance, the note of one man for \$13,000), to secure both the Navy Agent and themselves."

"We have been informed also, but do not at present assert it as a fact, that the Commissioner of the Patent Office has on deposit at the Exchange Bank, \$10,000 of public funds, or nearly that amount."

The correspondent of the New York Advertiser, writing from this city, says:

"It is said that the clerk of the House of Representatives had about nine thousand dollars of a debt to the bank, and he is also reported as a delinquent to the bank."

It is quite certain that Mr. Allen, the Navy Agent, continued to keep the money of his office there, and to an amount of between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The sureties of Mr. Allen were the firm of Selden & Withers and the late General Armstrong, who died probably insolvent. Mr. Allen is an ambitious and worthy man, but he certainly disobeyed the strict orders of Secretary Guthrie in this matter, and he is exposed to a prosecution, under the sub-Treasury law. Some notes, it is said, have been seized and deposited with him, by the broken bankers, with a view to save him. But the poor fellow's distress, under these circumstances, has had an injurious effect on his health, and he is now a patient in the Washington Infirmary.

Our Troubles with the Hague.

It appears from the correspondence between Mr. Marcy and the Dutch government, which was sent to the House to-day, that the claim of Captain, Gibson is still undisturbed. Mr. Orr expressed the opinion, that the failure of the Hague to satisfy the just demands of our government, presented a very grave question, and called for the prompt action of Congress. It is probable that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the correspondence was referred, will give the subject their earliest attention, and recommend the adoption of a vigorous and decisive course of action.

Suppression of Small Notes.

The House yesterday passed the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia, precisely in the same terms as it came from the Senate.

We copy from the Sentinel a synopsis of its provisions. As the President will no doubt approve it, it may be regarded as the law, after the first of November next:

The first section provides, that if any person or persons, body politic or corporate, within this District, shall make, emit, issue, utter, sign, draw, or endorse any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of anything purporting to be a valuable thing, of a less amount than five dollars, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money or in lieu of money, or of any other currency, every such person, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, concerned in the making, issuing, drawing, or endorsing, as aforesaid, for any of the purposes mentioned, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument of writing so made, issued, emitted, uttered, signed, drawn, or endorsed—one-half to the use of any person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the District of Columbia.

The second section makes it unlawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, to pass, or offer to pass, within the District of Columbia, any such paper; the violation of the statute to be visited with a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, for every such offence, one-half to the use of the person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the county of Washington.

The third section provides that if the party, who shall issue such paper refuse to redeem the same in gold and silver, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every such bank note; the amount to inure to the benefit of the party presenting the note.

The fourth section provides that each and every forfeiture under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be recovered in an action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, in the name of any person who shall sue therefor; jurisdiction being given to every justice of the peace with this view.

The fifth section makes void and illegal all contracts concerning matters in which notes under the denomination of five dollars enter.

The sixth section licenses of all authorized traders, &c., who shall either receive or pay out any paper under the denomination of five dollars, or any other paper not payable in specie on demand.

The seventh section makes it the duty of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and of every constable of this District, to give information to every justice of the peace in the county, of every violation of this law which may come to his knowledge.

The eighth section provides that on the trial of any case other than a criminal prosecution, under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the court before whom such case is pending, to cause to be brought before said court and examined as a witness, any defendant to any such suit, his agent, or employer, touching the matters and things in controversy, and to employ such process to effect the object aforesaid as is usual in other cases.

The act is to go into effect from and after the first day of November next. All such parts of former laws as may be repugnant to this are repealed.

Impartial Testimony.

The Richmond Penny Post—a paper conducted with very decided ability—copies an article headed "Basis principles of the American party of Virginia," which appeared not long ago in our columns, and accompanies it with the following very sensible comments. The Post is, however, mistaken in its supposition, that this article has been kept standing in the American Organ.

It probably confounded it with our prospectus, or with our own "principles," both of which are kept permanently on the outside front of this paper.

"We have, for some time past, observed that the paper which we publish in another column, has been going the rounds of the journals of Virginia. We now see that it is kept standing in the columns of the American Organ. We conclude, therefore, that it is, unmistakably, a genuine exposition of the Know-Nothing principles. Such being taken for granted, we confess we are altogether unable to understand why this party has incurred such fearful penalties from a portion of the American press. A man may very honestly differ from them, with respect to many of their views. Yet we feel assured that there is not one of them which a patriot would be ashamed to avow. There is not one of them which Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison, or Marshall might not have entertained without suffering in the eyes of posterity. If the acts of this party correspond with this creed, we know not how it will be possible for even the most censorious to find fault with them."

The Richmond Examiner comes out in opposition to Senator Adams's bill, and yet presents some views, which, to our mind at least, furnish very strong reasons why the adoption of such a measure is imperatively demanded.

"We have long entertained and long ago expressed the conviction that something must be done to elevate American citizenship, or at least, to rescue it from that decline in intrinsic dignity and public estimation which an indiscriminate surrender of it to Chinese coolies and European felons and paupers by the half million the year most occasion."

"Though objections to insuperable objections in our own mind; yet the bill of Senator Adams deserves consideration, and is unquestionably in so far as it asserts the superiority of one race of men over another—of the American over the mass of European and Asiatic populations. It asserts in this a notorious truth. High and elevated sentiment drove our ancestors from Europe. They fled from political and religious persecution. They were not now flocking to our shores come, for the most part, merely in search of richer pastures, and are impelled by physical want and sensual desire."

"This bill of Senator Adams is also unquestionable in so far as it makes a distinction between the American and foreign population—the American, he lands, his office, and thereby brought privileges of every name, as the peculiar property of Americans; and chiefly and principally in that it tends to keep off from our white laboring class that ruinous competition which has afflicted Western Europe for seventy years, with alternate famine and revolution, and which now occasions a general exodus of its poor to our own shores."

A lady of experience contends that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence of intellect; a kiss on the cheek, that the donor is impressed with the beauty of the kissed one; but that a kiss imprinted on the lips shows love.

Spirit in Ohio.

We have been kindly permitted by a gentleman of this city to publish the following extract from a letter lately received by him from a friend in Ohio:

"You see in the administration papers and other anti-American prints, much said about desertion from Know-Nothingism in this State. This is all gammon. There is not a word of truth in it, and if an election was to come off to-morrow, the result would be far more disastrous to the enemies of American principles than was the last. In fact, the efforts made by those papers to mislead, can only produce a laugh among those who do know, at these same knowing editors who do not know."

From the Montreal Gazette, December 5.

The Lancaster Gun—How it differs from the Ordinary Cannon—Its merits and defects.

Among our extracts from English papers in a recent issue, our readers may have observed a paragraph upon the subject of this new arm, and as a public writer has shown so much ignorance while professing to instruct others, it has occurred to us that a brief description of this powerful instrument of death and the principle of its construction would be acceptable to many.

The writer in question commences by saying: "The object of boring the Lancaster into an elliptical is to prevent the ball from taking a rotary motion, and thereupon he raises the question whether the elliptical ball, in passing through an elliptical bore, being prevented from taking a rotary motion, has not a dangerous tendency to burst the gun. So far from his premises being correct, the very reverse is the true state of the case. The elliptical bore is intended to give the ball a rotary motion, for in this motion of the ball upon its own axis consists the superiority of this gun over the ordinary cannon. It is a well-known fact, that it is impossible to cast balls or bullets in such a way that one side will not be heavier than another, and it is also well-known that this circumstance deflects the projectile from its right line.

With small arms this difficulty is overcome by the groove in the rifle barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the leaden bullet, and gives it a rotary motion before leaving the muzzle of the rifle, which continues until the ball is stopped. By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counterbalanced by a revolution of the bullet which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is that the ball flies in a direct line. Now, however well this plan may answer for small arms and leaden balls, the groove is impracticable for cannon and cast-iron balls, and it has long been a problem to discover some means of making rifled cannon.

The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an elliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an elliptical projectile, either not or shell. Without plates we may not be able to make our readers understand our explanations, but we hope most of them will do so. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the common gun, and its appearance is that of an ordinary large cannon, except that the mouth, instead of being circular, is elongated like an egg, having one axis longer than another. We will suppose that the mouth is the largest up to the point where the long axis is axis is vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting into its slot on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breach of the gun, so that when the ball is driven home to the proper position when the gun is loaded, it will have turned one-fourth around, and will lie horizontally—that is, at right angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired, the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counterbalance any imperfection in its shape which would otherwise deflect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is perhaps attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded, although it is quite possible, and in fact probable, that forcing the ball to take a rotary motion would increase the resistance to break the barrel as to increase the risk of bursting. Experience will soon test the question. We may remark that the arm principle has been applied to small arms, and a decided advantage is claimed for the Lancaster over the common rifle.

The Count's Mystery.

From the N. Y. Sunday Courier.

Ever since the first ticket of the first of the Grist and Mario opera was sold to that half mythical personage called Coutts, there has been an increasing curiosity to know who and what the lady lady was, and the appearance of the lady herself night after night, in splendid costumes, whenever Mario appeared, and her costly style of living at the St. Nicholas, have only increased the heat of public excitement to know who and what she could be. It was at first generally imagined that a French nobleman had been hired by Hackett to excite a furor about Mario, and the London papers all took that view of the mystery. But those who saw the lady herself, and had an opportunity of watching her movements, knew that the manager could not afford to pay for such a costly and doubtful style of advertising. Her bouquets alone, which are of the largest and most costly kind, composed of the fairest exotic flowers, would be almost enough to break the management. And then, too, every one must have seen that the admiring gaze which she bends upon the handsome tenor the moment he comes upon the stage, is no simulated passion.

She looks at the calves of his legs, as though she would devour them. Poor lady! Everybody but Grist must pity her in her heart. There she sits, "solitary and alone" in her splendid dress, dressed in the costliest of lace and brocade, perfectly indifferent to everything but Mario. The ladies of the chorus look curiously at her, for netties are leveled towards the place where she sits from all parts of the house, and the bearded gentleman of the orchestra look wonderingly up at her; but she heeds nobody, and when not looking over the fringe of her splendid hair, or through the parted petals of the orchid which she holds in her hand at the object of her burning passion, she sits like a sphinx, a tremendous riddle, which nobody has yet been able to solve. But we have lately had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman recently from London, who knew Coutts well, and all her antecedents, from whom we learned the following particulars:

The real name of Coutts is Giles, not Gyles, as has been often said. She is a native of Gloucestershire, and was born in a quiet way, at the West End, and going but little into society, though a constant attendant at the opera and the theatre. Her income is but £2,000 a year, or \$10,000 which is too small a sum to make a show with in London. At one time she conceived a passion for Charles Keen, whom she haunted in the same way she now haunts Mario, until happening to meet the latter she transferred her affections, and he has been the idol of her idolatry ever since. What will become of the poor lady when Mario retires into private life, and goes to live on his estate in Italy, under the shadow of the Alps, and she is left alone? She should, in the meanwhile, find some other fascination, it is not easy to conceive. Perhaps her young American friend may succeed in attracting her handsome affections, and put an end to her unhappy passion. It is said that when Mario was introduced at the Metropolitan Hotel, she used to call there every morning in her carriage, and when the waiter brought her word that Mario was better, she rewarded the lucky messenger with a double eagle. "The heart that truly loves never forgets," &c.

The Musical World says that a lady, who came here in the same steamer with Grist and Mario, over in the same steamer, and who was the wife of a theatrical manager, irresistibly followed him, of course, on the embarkation, but alighted upon the deck of the steamer arrayed in a blue-colored silk, with flowers embellished with fancy trimming, over the whole of which was work lace. Upon her head was a fragile breath of a bonnet, trimmed with orange blossoms. The lady advanced to the shore, and she had in the hands of her maid, and she gracefully upon a lounge. Whereupon the maid covered her with lace. A lady passenger entered into conversation with her, and asked if she did not think Mario was handsome. Thereupon she burst into a fit of laughter so contagious that everybody in the saloon was constrained to laugh with her.

Grist afterward playfully said, that she wished a committee of gentlemen would occasionally drop her into the sea, adding more earnestly, but in fact she had, for her, the evil eye. She had followed them wherever they went—had gone with them to St. Petersburg. Twice, in such instances, had they met with comparative failure. If they failed in the United States, it might be ascribed to the same evil eye.

The weather continues quite cold. There is a good deal of ice in the river.

American Character.

Every measure of the American party is based upon the primal sentiment, "America must be governed by Americans," and while all Americans agree that participation in government should be withheld from foreigners, because of their general ignorance of our principles and susceptibility to the corruptions of aspiring demagogues, the expediency of prohibiting their immigration becomes an important question, one that should not be rashly decided, for it involves weighty concerns, not only of this nation, and the present, but perhaps of all mankind and the future. If immigration be permitted, it should only be for reasons of high importance, and under restrictions which would effectually insure safety; and if entirely prohibited, only the most apparent and imperative necessity should be its vindication. Those who advocate the latter, however, may not insist upon the dangerous approach of the day, when foreigners as such will have the government in their own hands—the existence of the American party will hereafter secure us against that—but unfortunately there is another consideration which, lying deeper than political philosophy, American patriotism cannot reach—in the organic laws of human organization.

Never since human reason learned to invent magnificent fables, was a madder project entertained than that of fully peopling this continent with the diverse races of the Eastern hemisphere. All history discloses the fact. For ages, aggressions and retaliations have convulsed Europe and Asia with long and wasting wars, and for a reason obvious and simple. These were the legitimate and inevitable phenomena of antagonistic races in contact. There is no plainer truth than that all races of humanity are reciprocally and radically antagonistic. The very fact of diverse organization should alone prove it. The Mongolian race is antagonistic to the Malay, the African, the Caucasian, and the aboriginal American; and the same is true of all; each is radically antagonistic to all the others. In further proof, it is certain that during the whole historic period, notwithstanding the different races have occupied contiguous territory, no assimilation to any extent has been effected. And through cycles of time that repeatedly revolutionized every external condition of man, the races alone have preserved their several identities. Nor is it the least important observation that varieties of the same original type likewise acquire reciprocal repulsion. Every one has observed that a German instinctively dislikes an Irishman, while an Englishman is proverbial of his dislike of both. This feeling not only seems an instinct, but is one.

In consequence of a policy in defiance of the plainest truths of philosophy, physical, moral, and political, already there is not a race or nation on the globe, but is represented here, and has contributed toward the concoction of that grand prospectively totality, the "American character." A hypocritical agglomeration of all the giblets and fragments of eastern degeneracy, that all their excellencies may be united in one superb whole! Let us see how fares this hypothesis in that land of gold and gore, unhappy Mexico, our sister republic, if the phrase be not blasphemous, to our own institutions.

Here, with summer skies above, and a fairer earth beneath, with mountains of rich minerals, and laved by two oceans—everything that could invite peaceful industry, or insure prosperity, Mexican republicanism is a libel upon liberty. But is anything more natural to a mongrel race? Spaniards and Tlaxcalans, Aztecs and Cananiches, Chichas, Yankoes, Negroes, Mestizoes, &c., &c., all jumbled into every conceivable incongruity, until the race is without an analogue on the face of the earth. Among such a people, how is it possible to secure that unanimity of public sympathy so indispensable to self-government? With a government annual, lunar, or diurnal, according to the phase and sword of the reigning bandit; one, to buy the clergy, and the other to butcher opposition, whether from struggling patriots, leagued to unchain their country, or rival aspirants, equally daring in the pursuit of power through blood and devastation; our contempt at the spectacle must be softened by our pity for the inevitable misfortunes of hybridized imbecility.

These results are charged upon the "institutions of the country"—upon priestcraft, public ignorance, &c. True; but could ignorance and oppression so long prevail, in spite of every encouraging example, over a nobler race? Every people in Europe was once worse still, but they emerged from their barbarism by the spontaneous energy of healthy races, while Mexico, starting with their enlightenment, has fallen back to their degradation.

It is true in all philosophy, that the human races cannot be amalgamated, the greater with the less, without general deterioration; and the obvious inferiority of the Mexicans, of mulattoes, and half-bred Indians, must confirm the proposition, even if it could not be deduced beyond appeal from the analogies of nature.

Let us profit by the example of this unhappy people, and remember that self-government is possible only through unanimity—that unanimity is possible only through the reciprocal sympathies in predominance, and that such predominance can never exist in a people composed of various races, between whom as all must admit, reciprocal antagonisms and repulsions must necessarily prevail. Let us, then, as citizens govern our action by the established truths of the physical and moral structure of man.

New Publications.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR JANUARY, 1855.

This is one of the most popular of the English magazines. The name of its editor is, of itself, a sufficient guaranty of its excellence. The present number contains the usual variety of agreeable and useful reading.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1855, opens with a very entertaining sketch of St. Paul and its environs, illustrated with a number of well-executed wood cuts. Headley's Life of Washington is continued, and among other articles appears a well-written review of the life and character of Marc Antony. The number is embellished with a handsome steel engraving, representing the death of General Mercer at the battle of Princeton.

We are indebted to Joe Shillingford for these publications, who has also sent us the January number of Godley's Ladies' Book.

Supreme Court United States.

WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1854.

J. Q. Patridge, Esq., of South Carolina, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 9. The Troy Iron and Nail Factory vs. Geo. Odiorne, Jr. and F. Odiorne. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the decree of the said circuit court in this cause with costs.

No. 23. The Propeller Monticello, John Wilson, claimant, &c., appellant, vs. Gilbert Molison. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Grant for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Gillet, for the appellant.

No. 24. The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Tennessee, plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis P. Horn. This cause was argued by Mr. Janin for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Dumbor for the plaintiffs in error.

SOME CLOCK—"Mr. K. what o'clock is it now?" I don't know, now. "Why Mr. K. I thought you had the best clock in town?" to which Mr. K. replied in a petulant roughness of voice: "Vell my clock is none so cute as nobodies clock never; she don't run right straight no more; the last chain I had on her, was a rope, made from a leather string."

Baltimore Correspondence.

Trial of the Post Office Clerk—City Council doings—Mechanics' out of employment—Cold weather, &c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.

The trial of Martin, the Post Office clerk, is progressing rapidly. The evidence was concluded yesterday, and the pleading